

Abstract of the doctoral dissertation

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The problem of violence by father and husband/life partner is becoming an increasingly common phenomenon. According to police statistics, in 2021 nearly 58 thousands men were suspected of committing serious abuses against family members and more than 4 thousands of them were placed in prison. The use of domestic violence raises a number of questions about its connection with the attitudes and educational beliefs of the perpetrator. The research presented in the doctoral dissertation was aimed at showing those convicted of family abuse as fathers and as husbands/life partners.

The research was conducted at the premises of four semi-open prisons, located in the southern part of the Polish. The educational views of 62 convicted of the crime of family abuse and 62 convicted of property crimes were compared. All surveyed men were fathers of minor children up to the age of 18. There were used the Parents' Questionnaire for Parental Attitudes Study by M. Ziemska and the Psychological Inventory of Aggression Syndrome IPSA-II by Z. Gaś in the survey. In addition, three self-authorship tools were used to examine beliefs and views related to fulfilling the role of father and spouse (co-partner), i.e. the "Ideal Father and Husband / Partner" Scale and two Questionnaires: "My views on Punishments and Awards" and "What kind of Father and a Husband / Partner am I?".

The doctoral dissertation consists of four chapters. The first chapter presents the perpetrators of domestic violence from the psychological and legal point of view. The second chapter is devoted to the rehabilitation aspects of working with convicts sentenced for abusing the family. It characterizes selected penitentiary programs for perpetrators of domestic violence and presents the role of prison staff in maintaining contacts between inmates and their relatives. The third chapter discusses the methodological assumptions of the research. The fourth chapter contains an analysis of the research results, which focuses on identifying differences between the two groups of respondents.

It turned out that the group of convicted of abusing their families has less favorable views both on raising children and relations with their wife (partner) compared to perpetrators of crimes against property. They are definitely more inclined to dominate and keep a distance in contact with their child. They are characterized by a greater sense of helplessness in the face of

educational problems, as well as a greater tendency to consider penalties bearing the hallmarks of physical and verbal violence (e.g. spanking, shouting, locking a child in a room) effective. Fathers from the core group are also much less convinced of the children rewarding effectiveness.

The perpetrators of domestic violence revealed a significantly higher level of aggression than the comparative group as measured by the IPSA-II questionnaire. In relations with children and wives (partners), they are willing to approve of violence and patriarchy, justify it and glorify upbringing based on severe punishments. Both fathers from the first and the second group value themselves highly in the role of fathers and husbands / partners, willingly assigning themselves such features as: understanding, caregiving and thoughtfulness and giving a sense of security.

In the final part of the analysis there was used a factor analysis which included 19 variables from the five measuring tools used in the research. There were distinguished three factors describing three patterns of fulfilling the role of father and husband / partner. It turned out that the group of perpetrators of domestic violence was dominated by the *Model of an autocratic-aggressive father and husband/partner* (factor 1) and the *Model of a responsibly superior father and husband/partner* (factor 3). On the other hand, *The model of a loving father and husband/partner* (factor 2) characterizes the perpetrators of common crimes much more than perpetrators of domestic violence.

The research results allowed for the formulation of practical implications. It was suggested that in penitentiary work with perpetrators of domestic violence, the focus should be on correcting their beliefs about raising children and marital (partnership) relations, as well as on preparing them to resume family roles after serving their sentence.

Keywords: domestic violence, convicted of abusing the family, educational views of prisoners, prisoner as father and partner, pedagogical education of convicts